REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS. Gov. Chuse has not yet indicated his Assistant-Secretary. Several removals of clerks were made in the Interior and State Departments, to-day, of persons who had rendered themselves particularly offensive as partisans. Defrees will be appointed

Superintendent of Printing, for which long expecience well qualifies him.

MORE RESIGNATIONS. Col. Cooper, Adjutant General; Withers, Assistant, and Capt. Maclin, Paymaster, resigned their commissions to-day. Cooper is brother-inlaw of Senator Mason, and his resignation has been expected for some time. This demoralization will extend further, but will be checked up by developments of events which cannot be long restrained.

OHIO SENATOR.

Intelligence from Columbus to-night states that the Republican caucus will nominate for Secretary Chase's vacancy on Friday or Saturday night. APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Holloway of Indiana will probably be appointed Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Dale of Illinois is urged for Commissioner of Indian Affairs. No nominations were sent to the Senate

DAVIS CALLS ON MEXICO.

Jefferson Davis has sent a secret agent to Mexico with a view of negotiating the recognition of the Cotton Confederacy. This experiment will hardly succeed, for no party in Mexico is prepared to acknowledge a slaveocracy like that proposed.

TAKING LIBERTY WITH NAMES.

A number of patriotic gentlemen have had themselves gazetted as candidates for prominent offices, but are quite willing to abate their pretensions. And some of the scavengers of the press, who have neither social nor political position, gratify a cowardly maliguity by dragging respectable names before the public in this con nection and fabricating their statements. THE SENATE DEBATE.

Although Wigfall habitually declares Texas ou of the Union, he still has the assurance to consume the time of the Senate in inflammatory harangues, under the delusion that he is attracting attention. Mr. Douglas made another in sidious effort to prove that the Inaugural was ar abandonment of the Chicago Platform, and apprepriately concluded by shaking hands with Wigfall. Mr. Fessenden will address the Senate to-morrow on the Inaugural, and do justice to the occasion and himself.

To The Associated Press. Washington, Thursday, March 7, 1861. The War Department to day received letters from Maj. Anderson, dated the 4th, but they contain nothing of especial importance. The most friendly feelings ex ists between him and the South Carolina authorities. Postal facilities are still open to him, and privileges of merketing, to a limited extent, continue.

Gen. Cameron leaves here to-day for Pennsylvania He has not yet qualified, and will return probably on Monday. In the mean time, Mr. Holt, by request, will continue to discharge the duties of Secretary of

John A. Jones of Illinois, was to-day appointed Su erintendent of Statistics in the State Department, vice

Numerous visitors were at the different Department this morning, and many applications for office filed. The new Cabinet held their first meeting to-day.

Dispatches from Flag-officer Stribling were received to-day at the Navy Department. He says that in consequence of the disturbed state of China he had not until January 1, considered it proper to sendany vessel to the couthward. The John Adams had sailed for

The commerce of the United States with Siam, he says, is of considerable importance, and an occasional isit of a man-of-war to that country is advisable. At all the countries around the China Sea and Japan, the frequent presence of men-of-war is beneficial to our commerce as well as to our countrymen residing there. He expected to go north with the Hartford and

Saginaw.
The Diplomatic Corps, in full costume this after The Diplomatic Corrs, in full costume, this afternoon pard an official visit to the President, by previous
arrangement, as is customary on the incoming of a new
Administration. They were accompanied by Secretary Seward to the White House, who first presented
to the President Commander Figuriaere, the Minister
from Portugal, and the longest is diplomatic position
in this country, who made an address in French, a
tame state of which had previously been furnished to
Mr. Lincoln. It was of a complimentary character,
and express we of the good will and feelings of their
respective Governments toward that of the United
States, and for the success of the Administration. All
the Diplomatic Corps, he said, entertained the best
wishes for the peace and prosperity of the country, wishes for the peace and prosperity of the country, and for a continuance of the friendly feelings now ex-

isting.

The President briefly replied with much warmth, heartily reciprocating, both officially and personally,

the President briefly replied with much warmin, heartily reciprocating, both officially and personally, the kindly sentiments expressed.

The Commander Figaniers then introduced respectively the other Foreign Ministers, and then the several Foreign Secretaries of Legation. This part of the ceromonies having been concluded, the members of the Cabinet, by invision, entered the reception mom, and were introduced to the Diplomatic Corps.

Mrs. Lincoln was afterward presented, and for seme
minutes there was a general and unrestrained social

Conversation.

José Marcelino Hurtado, late Intendente General of José Marcelino Hurtado, late Intendente General of State, of Panama, and also distinguished for his activity and energy in support of the Federal Government of New-G. anada, has been appointed Commissioner for the Convention under the Cass-Herran treaty. He is expected here by the close of this month.

Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, has not resigned as reported.

No nominations were made to-day by the President to the Schate. Neither was there any executive session.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Carrington of Virginia, Lient. Sessions of South Carolina, and Milishipman Hall of Georgia, all of the Navy, have resigned. There is to be a public reception at the Executive Mandon to-morrow evening.

Mani-in to-morrow evening.

Mr. Crittenden was sevenaded to-night by the chiness of Washington. There was an immense crowd of people who most enthuriastically responed to his ulterances of forvent Union centiments. He expressed his confidence in the intelligence of the people, who now alone can settle the distracting questions. The troubles were fomented and kept alive by petty cross road politicians for selfish purposes. Preserve the Union, and the Union will preserve us. The Roman vettra n was permitted to retire at the end of thirty verbut he had been in public service forty years. He had outed his triends to uphold the Union and the Constitution which have conferred unnumbered blessings upon us all.

then Scott, Senator Johnson, and others, were after-wards seronaled, and oratorically responded to the

Compliment.

Frasident Lincoln said to Southern gentlemen who called upon him to-night to know how his inaugural was to be understood, that it meant peace.

Thieves Carrying off their Plunder. New-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 7, 1861. The Convention in secret session to-day passed an ordinance transferring to the Government of the Con-

federated States \$536,000, being the amount of bullion

found and contoms seized by the State. There was a sighly exciting and patel ele debate.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

Washington, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

The VICE-PRESIDENT ind before the Senate a letter from Mr. Chase, resigning his seat as Scontar from Obio, and asking him to have the goodness to make this known to the Senate and the Governor of Obio.

Onio.

On motion of Mr. LANE, a copy was ordered to be furnished to the Governor of Ohio.

The Senate then resomed the consideration of Mr. DIXON'S resolution, that there be printed the usual number of the President's Inaugural.

Mr. WIGFALL said that as Mr. Dougha yesterday bed especiation of the pressing of Mr.

DIXON'S resolution, that there be printed the number of the President's Inangural.

Mr. WIGFALL sid thet as Mr. Douglas yesterdsy had entered into a discussion of the meaning of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, it was proper that his (Wigfall's) construction of it should also be given to the country. It was impossible for an administration dealing in generalities, whether glittering or not, to give peace to the country. It is a fact that seven States have withdrawn from the Union, entered into a compact, and established a Government. Though the fact is not officially announced, the whole country knew that the representatives of the Southern Confederation are now here, prepared to be received at this Court. Waiving all questions of regularity as to the existence of their Government, they are here to enter into a treaty with the Federal Government, and the matters in controver-y must be settled either by treaty or by the sword. It is easy to talk about enforcing the laws, and holding and occupying ard possessing forts. When you come to this, buyonets and not words must settle the question, and he would here say that Forts Fickens and Sunter cannot be held much longer. The present Administration will soon be forced to construct the inaugural. Forts Moultrie and Johnson and Castle Pinckney, are in the possession of the Confederate States, but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sunter in the possession of the Confederate States, but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sunter in the possession of the Confederate States, but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sunter in the possession of the Confederate States, but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sunter in the possession of the Confederate States, but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sunter in the possession of the Confederate States, but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sunter in the possession of the Confederate States is seated. A blue pill at ni ht and a cup of coffee next morning may relieve the liver, but when If you want a Protestant funeral you can have it; if not, you can have an Irish wake. Mr. Wisfall pro-ceeded to speak of the difficulty of enforcing the revenue laws, adding, that troubles as to this will environ you laws, adding, that troubles as to this will environ you all around. Had you not better deal with this question practically? Unfortunately Mr. Lincoln will have but a brief period during which to decide the question. If he supposes the reinforcement of Fort Sumter will lend to peace, he can nake the experiment, and so as to recapturing Fort Moultie. If he should not remove the troops from Fort Sumter they will be removed for him. The adoption of the Crittenden compromise proposition might have a signet of the country, but

neight have adjusted the difficulties of the country, but it only received nineteen votes in the Senate. The Senate from Himois (Douglas) had said that "war cannot preserve the Union." The Union, however, is dissolved. Seven Southern States have formed a Contestion, and to tell them, as the President has dono, that their acts of secession are no more than pieces of blank paper, is an insult. He repeated, There is no Union left. The secesied States will never, surely, come back. They will not now come back, under any circumstances. They will not have under this Administration. Withdraw your treeps, then, make no attentio come back. They will not how come back, under any circumstances. They will not live under this Administration. Withdraw your troope, then; make no attempt to collect tribute, and enter into a treaty of peace with those States. Do this, and you will have peace. Send your flag of thirty-four stars th ther, and it will be fired into, and war will ensue. Will you divide the public debt, or will you sit stupidly and idly, deing nothing until there shall be a conflict of arms, "because you cannot compromise with traitors?" Let the remaining States reform their Government, and if it is acceptable, the Southern Confederacy will enter into a treaty of peace and amity with them. If you want peace, you shall have it; if you want war, you shall have it. The time for platforms and demagoguism has peat. Treat with the Confederate States as independent, and you can have peace. Treat them as States of this Union, and you will have war. Mr. Lincoln hus to remove the troops from Ports Packens and Sunter, or they will be removed for him. He has to collect the revenue at Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, or it will be collected for him. If he attempts to collect the revenue, resistance will be made. It is useless to blind your eyes. No compromise or amendment to the Constitution, no arrangement you may useless to blind your eyes. No compromise or amendment to the Constitution, no arrangement you may enter into, will satisfy the South, unless you recognize slaves as property, and protect it as any other species of property. These States withdraw from the Union, because their property was not protected. The Republicans have preserved an ominous silence on the subject of the Insurural. The speech of the Senator from Illinois (Boughas) was calculated to produce the impression that Mr. Lincoln will do nothing. But the "masterly-inactivity" policy cannot provide. "Action! Action! as the great Athenian orntor said, is now necessary. You cannot longer serve Got and Man-Action? as the great Albeman ornior sind, is how becausery. You cannot longer serve God and Mannon. You must answer quickly the question, "Under which King, Bezonian?" You must withdraw your flag from our country, and allow us to have ones, and enter into a treaty with us. Do this, or make up your minds for war in the sternest uspect, and with all its manner that have re-

minds for war in the sternest aspect, and with all is accumulated horrors.

Mr. DOUGLAS repented what he said vesterday: That he had carefully analyzed Mr. Lincoln's imageral for the purpose of ascertaining distinctly and certainly what was to be the policy of the new Administration, and he came to the conclusion that it was the wish and purpose of the President to pursue a peaceful policy, and to avoid war. He was rejuiced to be able to arrive at that conclusion. This was the expression of this optime or conclusion was calculated to have a bad effect on the country, but it struck him (Douglas) if the country could rest secure in the belief that they are to have peace, no civil war, no armies mustered into conflict, it would have a happy effect. He was sure that every man who loved this glorious Union—for it was glo ious and even deare to him now than ever before—that every man who loved him kind, and was proud of being an American could to reides in the helief that necesto him how than ever belove-that every man who loved his kind, and was proud of being an American, ought to rejoice in the belief that pence can be maintained. If he were allowed to judge of the various speeches of the Senator from that the Senator did not regard the question of reace as he did. The Senator had told them more than once as he did. The Senator had took between peace his war, and that he did not care which; but he (Dong las) cared. There is consisted the difference between the Senator and biaself. Because he was desirous of peace, he was abxious to ascernin what was to be the policy of the new Administration. He had arrived a isolicy of the new Administration. He had arrived at his conclusion candidly and hadry, and had expressed his gratification at the result. If he had arrived at the conclusion that the Imaggaral meant war, he would have denounced it. He was with the President as far as the President was for peace, and would be against him when he departed from this line of policy. The Senator from Texas was right when he said words will not answer much longer. We may as well look at the facts in the case. He feared that Forts Pickens and Sunter could not remain in possession of the Federal Government much longer. There was a time when Fort Sunter could have been There was a time when Fort Samter could have been reinforced. He believed it could not be recujorced now without the use of at least 19,000 men, by hand and sea. There were but few men to serve the gaus, who would soon be exhausted, and they had not brend

and sea. There were but few men to serve the gune, who would soon be enhanted, and they had not broad and salt enough to last for thirty days. There must be prompt action in the direction of peace. How should it be done? He thought the President must mean peace, or it was time for Congress to be in session and 200,000 men in the field, and that arrangements were made for war. If peace, we can all rejoce; but it war, he could not contemplate or predict what will be the state of the country. The Senator from Texas said he remained here because his name continues to be called out. According to his own dectrise he is a foreigner. His affactions were with his own country, while his (Dougha) were with he own.

Mr. WIGFALL explained why he remained here was that he had no official information that Texas has abolished the office of United States Senators. When he should be so notified, he would file notice of his withdrawai at the desk, and if, after being so informed, his name should continue to be called, he should answer to it, if it suited his convenience, and if called upon to vote, he would probably give his reasons for voting, and regard this as a very respectable public meeting. As the Senator from Illinois secuned to be speaking for the Administration, and as "masterly innertviey would not do, he would ask whether the benator would advise the withdrawal of the troops from Ports Sunster and Fickens, and the withdrawal of the Federal flag from the berders of the Confederate States, and that no effort be made to levy tribute on foreign goods?

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he was no part of the Administration, and therefore could not speak for it, although he hoped he spoke the same sentiments which animate it on this subject. Yet, while he wannot in its counsels or confidence, he should not tender it his advice of the Senate for. [Suppressed applicace in the galleries.] Whenever th

would be in view of the Inct that the Senator from Texas did not regard Lincoln as the guardian of his section of the country. It would hardly be the part of wisdom to state what his policy night be to one who may so soon be in the councils of the enemy and com-

mander of an army.
Mr. WIGFALL (interposing) said that the Senator from Hilnois made a speech at Norfolk last Antuma, in which it was reported that he remarked that he would hang a good many people of the South. As the Administration may be acting on this principle, and as be

(Wigfall) did not believe that the sound, genuine, simon pure constitution-loving and constitution-understanding people of the South sympathize in the any such sentiment, and as "masterly inaccivity" in all not do, be trusted that the Senator from Illinois would give them a new revelation. The revelation on Mount Sinai, amid the muttering of thunder and the flashing of lighting recognized Sharing of lighting recognized Sharing

of lighting, recognized Slavery.

The CHAIR made a remark having reference to slight di-order in the galleries.
Mr. WIGFALL remarked—You will be fortunate it Mr. WIGFALL remarked—You will be rorth was a the galleries do not clear the Senate before long, and this is one tiling which reconciles me to a change of the Government. Would the Senator from Illinois support the Administration in withdrawing the Federal trooks. from Forts Sumter and Pickens? It would no doub

from Forts Sumter and Pickens? It would no doubt strengthen the backbone of the Administration.

Mr. DOUGLAS—As to withdrawing the troops, and advising the Precident what to do, I should have no hesitation in answering, if the Senator from Texas, like myself, felt himself bound to support the Constitution, and protect and defend the honor of the country, instead of wishing to become possessed of information which might be used against us. As to my Nowember speech, I see no rese n to change or modify any sentiment therein as pressed. I believed then, as I do now, that I expressed the sound constitutional principles on which alone the Government can exit. As to brouging the Senator, he was under some misap principles on the Senator, he was under some misap prehension, or his mind seems of a character which magnifies one men to two men. I only spoke of hangmagnifies one man to two men. I only spoke of hanging one person, and that in a certain contingency, and I did say that, if Mr. Lincoln should be elected President according to the constitutional forms, he must be inaugurated, and, under my constitutional duty, I would sustain him in the exercise of all the legitimate duties of the station. I then said, if, after he was elected, he should violate the Constitution of the country, and commit crimes against the law of the land, I would be for puoishing him according to the lawe, and if it was the penalty, under the Constitution, to hang him, he would hang him higher than Haman. I would have said the same thing of any other man who might thus abuse the trust reposed in him by the American people. I asserted it as a general principle.

people. I asserted it as a general principle.

Mr. WIGFALL—The Senator (Douglas), then, was not correctly reported. We were to be hung if we dissolved the Union, and Lincoln too, if he would not car-

ry out the Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS-I beg pardon. The speech was Mr. DOUGLAS—I beg pardon. The speech was reported in the Norfolk papers. I said no such thing. The alteration was made for partisan purposes at a distance from where the speech was made. I am certain there was no such report until I saw the perverted extracts from the speech. But I will not eater into any controversy as to the Norfolk speech, nor with regard to the late canvass. I have long times repeatedly said, "let by gonce be bygones." I am only looking to the line of poincy to rave the country from civil war and conflict, and I am pressing on both sides of the Chamber and on the Executive, and on every citizen whose heart and mind I can reach, the pursuit of such a pacific poincy as will arrest the farther destruction of the Government, and prevent civil war, and lead to a re-Government, and prevent civil war, and lead to a re-union even of those States which have withdrawn from

Mr. WIGFALL was happy that the Senator was willing to let "bygones be bygones," of which the Norfolk speech was one. He was willing to meet the

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he had no other motive than to de ai with the future without crin ination or recrimination as to the past. For the future he advocated a pacific policy.

Mr. WIGFALL—All I wanted to say was that I

did not desire that Texas should be put in the far position of naking a war when she is not deing it. Mr. MASON said the debate had been in progre

Mr. MASON said the debate had been in progress for two days, and yet no man on the Republican side had made a single comment on the Imangural. The Senator from Illinois, after giving it a careful perssit, had made the proclamation that it was a declaration of pence. He (Mason) was surprised to hear this. He had read the document and search the reverberations peace. He (Mason) was surprised to hear this. He had read the document and heard the reverberations of the public press, not only of the South, but elsewhere, and the Senator from Illinois (Douglas) was the only source from which he learned that the Inaugural could be interpreted as meaning peace. The Union is disintegrated. We have already lost reven states. Senators have retired from this Chamber after filing the ordinances of secession. It is known as a historical fact that these States have confederated, es abhiched a new government, adopted a flag, and provided for the collection of the revenues. The government is complete in all its parts. Provision has been made for land and sea forces. In fact, no iesture necessary for a perfect and stable government has been omitted. The States which have separated embrace five millions of people, three of them white. In this condition of things, and in view of these facts the President says that "the Union is unbroken." But he (Mason) which do ascertain what the Southern States are to expect from the policy of this Administration. Not only the Confederated States but the others which beceasefully symmatrize with the Nowthern States are to expect from the policy of this Administration, intercourse, and alliance, and, more than adjusted that if there was any man who had found in the Ioangural what the Senator from Illino shad found, namely, a peaceful policy he (Mason) had yet to see him. If this penceful policy had been found, it would have been preclained in the tengue of the trumpet of the country. Mr. Almont been proceeded to examine the Inaugural, coming to the ceachesion that it is a proclaimed in the tengue of the trumpet of that paper the time when force is to be employed. He had omitted the fact that the Union is broken. He alcould have adm toul it. He abould have recomized the separate existence of the recorded States, and with dentity of the second second. should have admitted it. He around have recognized the separate existence of the recy ded States, and with drawn the troops from their forts. As to Virginia, be could may that if any astempt should be made to use the public force uncer are pointy of executing the laws or taking possession of the forts and arrenals, under any other policy, and if the President should order a will, by the unanimous consent of her people, become a party to the way the moment the first gun is fired. In further discussion of the satject Mr. Mason argued that Mr. Lincola recognized the Chicago platform as

Mr. DOUGLAS, replying to such parts of Mr. Ma-Air. DOUGLAS, replying to such parts of Mr. Ma-son's speech as referred to him, said: The simple rea-son why an attempt would not be made to recintere. Fort Sumter was that it was impossible. While be had no knowledge of the views of anybody connected with the tovernacent, having control of the question as to Fort Sumter, he took it for granted no army as large as would be required could not be got together for some months, as the raising of it would require a session of Congress.

mesion of Congress.

Mr. MASON - What would you do with the fort!

Mr. DOUGLAS - It the Senator had voted right inel
forcember, I would tell him what is to be done. I
must refer him to the e who have the control of consti November, I would tell him what is to be deale. In must refer him to the e who have the central of contributional duties. The revenue could not be collected without further legislation, and this, Mr. Douglas proceeded to show, and he said it was not designed to do so by means of military teres. After the grrival of the President elect, the force tills were not pressed to a vote in Congress, and this was for a patriotic purpose. Congress, which could have passed them, withheld the power to do these very things even if the President had desired to possess it. No doubt not only the President is in favor of a pacific policy, under present efficients at in favor of a pacific policy, under present efficients and the said of arms, we shall soon as e a proclamation for an extra section of Congress, in order that laws may be passed increasing the regular force, and calling volunteers into the field to such an extent as the military authority may estimate to be necessary.

Without further action, the Senate adjourned.

From Denver.

Four Kearstr, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

The Western stage-coach for Omaha, with the ranks and passengers, and Hinckley & Co.'s Express, with \$7,000 in treasure, passed at 11 s. m.

Denven, Monday, March 4, 1861.

A nugget was found in the Georgia Gulch hast week which weights \$103. Miners are said to be doing excredingly well in that neighborhood. Many people are going to the new Platte and Clear Creek diggings, 15 to 25 miles hence. Four code of quartz from Horse 15 to 55 miles hence. Four cords of quartz from Hors Fall Lead Boulder lead mines last week gave over

\$1,300. A letter from Fort Wise brings intelligence that Col.

A letter from Fort Wise brings intelligence that Cost Boone has concluded a most favorable treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. It contains special provisions respecting the site of Deaver.

The Rocky Monatain News has published the new secret discovery for saving gold from iron pyrites and only plumbago. By this process the yield of gold has been increased from 3,000 to 5,000 per cent over the old

The New-Jersey Legislature.

Tarstos, Thursday, March 7, 1861.
The New-Brunswick, Milburn and Orange Railroudbill was ordered to a third reading in the House. The
joint meeting is now in session. R. M. Smith has been
nominated for State Treasurer. Three ballots have
been taken without an election.
Mr. Smith was elected State Treasurer. After eight
hallots for State Living Lucystor, the joint meeting ballots for State Prison Inspector, the joint meeting adjourned, sine die. The present inspector will therefore hold over.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

The Charleston Courier of the 5th inst. states that Brigadler-Gen. Beauregard has expressed perfect confidence, after reviewing the fort-fications in the Charleston barbor, that Fort summer can be reduced. He says that it is only a question of time.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton. There are no rigne of the North Briton. From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, March 7, 1861. The Southern Confederacy has received satisfactory assurances that it will be recognized by the chief European Powers. Its present cash resources are ample, and its prospects of a loan neouraging. Should President Lincoln attempt to blockade the ports, or to interfere with the commerce of the Confederacy in any way, retaliatory measures will be adopted, for which the means are abundant. The Judiciary Committee of Congress have reported a bill closing the courts against Northern creditors in case of a cultision between the Governments.

The Southern Congress.

Mr. Clayton reported a bill providing, in the event of a conflict or the returned of the United States to recognize the independence of the Conf-deracy, that no Court of the Confederate States et all have cognizance of civil cases of clitzens of the United States, and all pending cases to be dismissed.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to just out the Commissioners to the Euranean Powers.

to instruct the Commissioners to the European Powers to enter into a treaty for the extension of international

copy-right privileges.
Braxton Brugg was confirmed as Brigndier General;
Wm. J. Hardce was confirmed as Colonel of the First
Regiment of Infantry.

The Virginia State Convention.

The Virginia State Convention.

Richnord, Va., Tuneday, March 7, 1861.

Mr. Carlisle made a speech against instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to make a report pledging the State to resist coercion. He upbeld the right of the Government to collect the revenues. He was agreeably disappointed at the tone of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural. He was opposed to any action placing the State in a bonde attitude to the General Government. He believed in the power of the people vet to restore harmony. Government. He believe to restore harmony.

The Missouri State Convention,

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

A large number of resolutions were read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, among the most important of them was one providing for a Committee to confer with the Border States as to the best means of keeping the Western States in the Southern Confederacy: another declaring that Secesion is a dangerous political heresy; that the Constitu-tion has never fulled to confer the blessings intended sion is a dangerous pointical neresy; that the construction has never failed to confer the blessings intended by its founders; that the Southern States have no excuse for seceding, and asking the Northern States to repeal all nets making the rendition of fugitive slaves difficult or impossible; another, that believing there is no excuse for coercion that Missouri will farnish neither men nor money for that curpose, and that a National Convention be called making the Crittenden Compromise resolutions the basis of action; another, that the General Government be requested to yield up the Custom-Houses and other offices in the Secseded States to the people, and withdraw the Federal officers

A resolution was unanimously adopted tendering the thanks of the Convention to Serators Crittenden and Douglas for their patriotic efforts to procure peace to our distracted country.

Judge Birch, a candidate for United States Senator,

made a strong at each against Secession; in the or of the enforcement of the laws, and expressing a linguess to support the Government in its efforts by sphold the Union.

The Rhode Island Republican Con vention.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 7, 1861. PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

The Republican Convention manimously nominated for Governor James Z. Smith, formerly Mayor of Previdence; for Lieutenant-Governor, Simon H. Greene of Warwick; for Attorney-General, Sullivan Ballon of Cranston; for Secretary of State, John R. Bartlett of Providence; for Treasurer, Samuel A. Parker of Newport; for Congress, Eastern District, Christopher Robinson; Western District, Wm. D. Brayton.

The Convention was full, and the proceedings perfectly harmonious.

From Virginia.

Nonyolk, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

A perfect reaction has taken place in this section, and I may say throughout the State. The so-called submissionists are no longer on the "wait a little larger." wishes the State to leave the Union. Our military is nightly on guard.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, March 7, 1861.
The Democratic State Convention in this city to-day nominated Charles J. Walker of Wayne County, Justice of the Sapreme Court.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK.

In Grapville, Washington County, the entire Repub-Hean ticket is chosen by 93 maj. Last year the Demograts elected the Supervisor.

In Pakneyville, Wayne County, the Republican In Dunkirk, Eric Co., the Democrats are successful

Supervisor-a gain. Cayuga Co. elects 10 Republicans and 3 Democrats.

with 3 towns to hear from.

Columbia Co., 11 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and

o henr from —hist year 11 Rep., 9 Dem. Lancaster, Eric Co., elects a Republican Supervisor Oneida County complete elects 20 Republican and 3 Democratic Supervisors. Newburgh, Omnge Co., elects Democratic charter

Monroe Co. so far, 16 Republicans, 16 Democrats,

10 towns to hear from.

Rensecher Co. so far, Republicans 13, Democrats 9. Washington Co. complete, Republicans 16, Demo-crats one; last year Rep. 8, Dem. 9.

Wayne Co. so far, 3 Republicans, 2 Democrats. Bennington, Wyoming Co., elects a Republican Supervisor by 24 maj. Last year 53 the other way. In the whole county, 14 Republicans, 2 Democrats

gain of 2 Republican towns.

CASVASS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,-The Republican State Committee of New-Hampshire have made their or Nathaniel S. Berry 38,474 or George Stark, Genness, and Bartlett 33,441

Doubtful 1,302 Republican majority over all (dividing the doubtful equally) 5,075 The convass has been carefully made, and with the exception of a few towns and wards has been promptly returned. For several years the result of the ele as not varied more than two or three hundred votes from the canvars of the State Committee, and it will not this year if the Republicans do their duty.

Conic FRET IN A TUN OF HAY,-Can anybody tell exactly how many cathe feet of bay will make a tun, and exactly under what circumstances? We lately criticised the statement that "ten cubic yards of hay would weigh a tun." We gave an opinion, that appeared based upon good authority, that it would take arer 1,000 feet for a tun. We have received many

replies to this. One writer ways:
"If near the bottom of a large mow where twenty In near the bottom of a large mow where tweety tame are stored, 450 feet will make a tun, while near the top of the same it would take 700 to 750 feet. It marely takes 1,000 feet, that has him together a length of time, and then it must be coarse and near the top, when it may sometimes exceed even that number of

feet."

E. Pratt, jr., Freeport, Me., says:

"In a mow 40 feet 4ong, 16 feet wide, and 14 feet deep, well settled, the common estimate is from 425 to 500 cubic feet for a tun. For some fifteen successive years. I have pressed buy in my own burn from a mow less than the parabove, and the average number of cubic feet required—including tare, which is about five per cent—has been about 425 feet per tun."

Will some others, who have or may sell a large mow. Will some others, who have or may sell a large mow

by actual weight, give us the measurement, kind of hay, how long stored, and condition of grass when cut? We want facts. We have had enough of guess The Wrong Man Hung.—In August, 1858, Wm. King, a colored man, of Baltimore, was killed, and John H. Cyphus, also colored, was convicted of the deed, and hung in April, 1859. A few days ago Geo. Orem, also colored, while on his death-bed, confessed that be was the criminal, and the deed had haunted him over since. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, March 8, 1861.

Mr. MANIERRE reported favorably the bill to open Pennsylvania avenue, Brocklyn; also the bill for altering the plan of New-York North of One-hundred-and-fafty-fifth etreet; also the bill for altering the Commissioners' map of Brocklyn; also the bill relative to the Bureau of Markets.

missioners' map of Brocklyn; also the bill relative to the Bureau of Markets.

Mr. HILLHOUSE reported favorably the bill for the sale of the Quarantine lands, Staven Island.

Mr. PROSSER reported favorably the bill providing means for the payment of the Canal debt, and to pay the interest upon the \$12,000,000 Canal loan.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill amendatory of the set incorporating the Queens County Savings' Bank. It reduces the Bourd of Trustees to 24, by providing that no vacancies shall be filled until the number be reduced.

Mr. Markerre's bill for the better government of the Common Schools of New-York City abolishes the office of Commissioner of Common Schools, and transfers the accounts, etc., to six Commissioners of Public Education, to be appointed by the Controller and Recorder of New-York City, to hold office for two, four, six, and eight years respectively; the powers now vested in the Board of Education to be transferred to the above-named Commissioners excepting they shall the bower of the Board of Trustees.

vested in the Board of Education to be transferred to the above-named Commissioners excepting they shall not be ex officio members of the Board of Trustees; each Commissioner to receive \$3,000 per annum. This takes effect May 1, 1861.

Mr. MANYERRE introduced a bill for the safe keeping and deliverance of valuable packages by means of burglar-proof safes, and to be located in the City of New-York; capital stock to be \$100,000. Also, to prevent and punish cruelty to animuls.

The bill increasing the safery of the Superintendent of Insurance Department, passed.

Mr. CONNOLEY offered a resolution to appoint a Committee, consisting of the members of the Metro-

and consisting of the members of the Metro-politan Police District, to examine into the practice of arrest, detention and discharge of persons by the Metro-politan Police, with power to send for persons

and papers
Mr. J. McLEOD MURPHY reported a bill to exempt the New-York Academy of Music from taxatio

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. WIARD offered a resolution restricting all de-bateto teu mioutes, which was laid over.

Mr. VARIAN, by consent, introduced a bill relating to commerce, and to act and provide against infection or pestilential diseases in the port of New York, and amendatory thereof. It provides for the refunding of the head-money.

the head-money.

Mz. VARIAN presented remonstrances from the
Mayor and City Government of New-York against
granting exclusive privilege to ships, wharves and
piers in the city to the Long Island Railroad Com-

The bill for making an appropriation for the improvement of Beaver River was lost, and a motion to reconsider it was also lost.

The House then took up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dermot in the chair, the bill to give consent to the State of New-York to purchase the present Post-Office site in Nassau street, New-York.

After a long debate, Mr. FINCH moved to report progress on the bill. Carried, by 44 to 36.

The Assembly had the annual Sapply bill under consideration until 11 o'clock, when a motion to report progress was carried, and the House adjourned.

From Our Own Correspondent.
ALBANY, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

**NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE SITE.*

We had a lively and somewhat excited debate in the Assembly to-day, in Committee of the Whole, on the bill to give the assent of the State to the purchase by the United States of the church property where the Post-Office is tow kept, in the City of New-York, for a permanent site for a Post-Office. This bill had been jumped or moved forward out of its regular order, and referred to the first Committee of the Whole, on the motion of Mr. Prendengast of Chantauque. Mr. Prendengast advocated the passage of the bill on the ground that it was necessary in order to confirm a contract already entered into by the General Government and the owners of the property. He also endeavored to show that the location was one which would better accommodate the business people of New-York than almost any other that could be named—laying great stress upon the fact that Wall street, the banks, insurance offices, and such like institutions, would be well accommodated by this location. Wall street, he said, was to the city, what the heart is to the human being. Possibly Mr. P. may be correct in this view of the case, but if he is correct, then it is very clear that he stands greatly in need of "a change of heart."

Mr. Cozans of Netw-York called for the reading of a remonstrance, signed by a large number of prominent and influential citizens of New-York, presented to the House some weeks ago ugainst the passage of this bill, but for some strange cause or other the remonstrance

and influential citizens of New-York, presented to the House some weeks ago against the pussage of this bill, but for some strange cause or other the remenstrance could not be found.

Mr. Varian opposed the bill on the ground that the present site is not a proper one—that it is inaccessible, and does not properly accommodate the wants of the people. The proper site for a Post-Office, in his judgment, was the lower end of the City Hall Park, where the mails could come right into the building on the cars or tracks of all the railroads terminating in this city. The wishes and interests of the people of New-York, for whose benefit the Post-Office is created, should be consulted in the matter.

Mr. Angel of Allegany favored the bill. In his judgment the site was a proper one, but it was not the

and the site was a proper one, but it was not the business of the Legislature to select the site. That had been selected by the late Postmaster-General, and

had been selected by the late rostmaster-tenesal, and
we were only asked to give the ascent of the State to
the purchase of the property.

Mr. Finch offered an amendment, giving the consent
of the State, conditioned that the site and contract
shall be approved by the present Postmaster-General.

Mr. Robinson favored the bill, and contended that

the location was a good one, being the center of the money interest, the banks, marine and lice insurance companies, private banks, and such like.

Mr. Hutchings said that a very large number of the Wall-street bankers and down-town merchants resided in his district, and very likely they might prefer to continue the Post-Office on its present site; but that fact could not blind him to the more important one that the interests of the city at large were against it. The city was growing rapidly, and business, as well as population, was marching toward the upper end of the island. The present center of business was above the present Post-Office, and in a few years it would be still further above. In the location of an expensive and retriancent Post-Office building, some regard should be had to the requirements of the future as well as the present.

Mr. Wright of Genesee favored the bill, because Mr. Hoit, the late Postmater General, had asked it at the bands of the Legislature. The county was much indebted to Mr. Holt, and therefore the bill ought to pass.
Mr. Varian again insisted that the present site ought

not to be adopted. In his judgment four-fifths of the people of Now-York City would be found in opposi-tion to it, and their wishes should be consulted.

people of Now-York City would be found in opposition to it, and their wishes should be consulted.

Mr. Fullerton moved to amend so as to give the consent of the State to the sale of any site which the General Government shall purchase for a Post-Office in the
city of New-York.

Mr. Prendergast and all who favored this bill opposed this amerdment. Mr. P. read letters from Exrestmanter Holt and his Assistant, King, asking the
passage of the bill for the purchase of this particular
site. Mr. P. said that the Postmaster-General had
been authorized to purchase a site which should not site. Mr. P. said that the l'ostmaster-treneras non been authorized to purchase a site which should not exceed \$250,000; that the owner of the Church propbeen authorized to purchase a six white should not exceed \$250,000; that the owner of the Church property had offered to sell at \$300,000; and that a number of merchants, bankers and real-estate owners in the lower part of the city had contributed \$50,000 to make up the sum requisite, and the contract had been made, and now only awaited the content of the Legislature to the sale. Mr. Prendergast did not state—because he probably did not know another interesting fact about the generous contributions of the merchants, bankers and real-estate owners in the vicinity of the Post-Office, viz.:—that in addition to their contribution of \$50,000 to assist in the purchase of the Post-Office site, they also contributed a similar sum to aid in the passag- of this bill through the Legislature.

M. Dwight favored the amendment or Mr. Fullerton, in a brief but forcible speech.

Mr. Hardy spoke for the bill, insisting that the Legislature had nothing to do with the question of location. Mr. Pierce was indifferent as to where the Post-Office rhould be located, but he thought the people of the city were deeply interested in the question, and if this location would not meet the wants of the people

Office should be located, but he thought the people of the city were deeply interested in the question, and if this location would not meet the wants of the people of that city, the passage of this bill is certainly of questionable propriety, to say the least. And if, as he understands, remonstrances had been presented against the bill, it was due alike to the remonstrants and the Legislature, that the till should not be pressed to final action till such remonstrances should be found and presented to the House.

The bill was further discussed by Massre. Robinson,

The bill was further discussed by Massre. Robinson, Ferry, Kernan, and Bingham, when Mr. Finch accepted Mr. Fullerton's amendment in place of his own, and it was adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Cozens then moved to strike out the enacting clause, on which he made a very foreible speech against the bill, and read the official remonstrance of the City of New-York against the passage of the bill.

OFFICE CLARK OF COMMON CONSCIENT, No. 3 City Hall, J. New-York, Jan. 21, 1861.

In Common Council, Jan. 17, 1861, Ald. Dayton presented the following resolutions:

In Common Council, Jan. 17, 1861, Aid. Daylon presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present location of the Post-Office in this city is inconvenient to the great body of the people of this city, and injurious to our commercial advancement and prespeciely, and that any attempt to make that location a permanent one ought to be resisted.

Resolved, That the members of the Logislature representing the City of New-Tork in the Senate and Assembly be requested to exact their influence, and to vote against ceeding to the Government of the United States the Jurisdiction of the site of the present Fost-Office in the city,

Absorbed by the Board of Absorbed, Jan. 17, 1851.

A dopted by the Beard of Councilmen, Jen. 17, 1861.

A) proved by the Mayor, Jan. 19, 1861.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

The Committee finelly reported progress on the bill, and ask. d leave to sit again.

The bill as it now stands reads as follows:

The consent of New-York is hereby given to the purchase by the United States shall purchase, or may have purchased, for the pa Troce of a Post-Office site.

M'LK'D MORPHY ON KENNEDY.

In the Senate, Mr. J. McLeod Murphy offered the following:

In the Senate, Mr. J. McLeod Murphy offered the following:

Wherear, It appears a om a letter written by John A. Kennedy, General Superintendent of the Metropo litan Police, addressed to Geo. P. Kane, Marchai of Police of the City of Baitlance, dated. Feb. 28, 1891, and of which the following are extracts:

"I have had officers occarionally in your city, as I have had in other further South, even Characton, ever since those Secondar troubles began to show form. I presume in this, I am act much absent of car Southern friends. Not a few of the journeys have been undertaken, while attending the movements of peans who were in this city and actived successful on the processing who were in this city and actived successful on the process of assassinating the Preddent elect.

"Although in the prosecution of their duty they may have

States of the Confederacy, and against the wishes of men pro-Fiberefore.

Therefore,
Recolved, That the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners
be requested to report to the Senate, as early as practicable, the
names of all persons in the Police Department who have been
employed in other States of the Union, the instance of their complayment, together with their instructions and correspondence
except such as relates to fugitives from justice, noticeous orizon
nals, and persons justily suspected of offenses against the laws of
the State.

PERSONAL.

-The Pennsylvanian says there is no truth in the eport that Miss Lane was married before be aving Washington. -Aifred Hohn of Cincinnati has just returned town

a visit to Arkansas, where, by speculation, he ama sod the enug sum of \$1,700. Instead of depositing the amount with some bank, he placed it in the hards of his wife, as being the more secure place of the two. The other morning the lady decamped, taking with hiv the money, leaving the husband to realize the truth of the saying, that "riches take unto themselves wings and fly away." Mr. Hohn courted the assistance of Officer Powell, and sought all afternoon for his missing wife, but without success.

-The Rochester papers announce the death, at Hornellsville, N. Y., on the 4th inst., of Calvin Granger, formerly of Rochester. He was one of the earliest pioneers in Western New-York, and was captain of the canal boat, Young Lion of the West, which conveyed De Witt Clinton and suite from Buffalo to New-York, with their " bottle of water" to connect the waters of the upper lakes with the Atlantic, at the great convention on the opening of the Eric

-Weston, the Boston pedestrian, arrived in Washington at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, after a walk of 470 miles. He did not make the trip in the time expected, but he did well that he did it at all. His time table fixed his time for reaching the Capitol at Sunday

-Samuel French of Berkley, Mass., a man respected wherever known, died at his residence Tuesday morning. Deceased had been a respresentative and a member of the Governor's Council, and was a senior member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was father of Rodney French of New-Bedford.

-Mrs. J. C. Higgins, living near Bridget Greek, Wis., one evening a few weeks since, heard on unusual noise at the calf-pen, and upon going out found that something like a dozen wolves were contemplating an attack upon the calf. Upon her approach retreated a short distance. Mrs. H. is a good shot with a rifle, and she first determined to shoot at least one of the intruders with her husband's loaded rifle. Upon reflection, she concluded to put strychnine upon some meat she had in the house, and give it to her nowelcome visitors. She did so, and upon the return of her husband, who was absent the fore-part of the evening, he found twelve wolves lying dead within a few rods of the house.

-The Boston Journal gives the following account

of Martin, the wherryman:

"Mr. D. U. Martin, the vegetarian wherryman and phrenagist, has been trying all kinds of experiments on living since arrival home from his famous occasic wherry voyage. He lived principally on applies since then, sometimes eating conductive arrivant and analysis once; most of the time he width

gist, has been trying all kinds of experiments on living since bies arrival home from his simous occasie wherey voyage. He has lived principally on apples since then, sometimes eating cocked, tood once a day, and apples once; most of the time be width his food and himself, so as to tell the effect of the different kinds of food on his system. At one time he had confined himself to reading very closely, without taking any exercise, till he became semowant debilitated. Happening to take cold at this time he had confined himself to reading which a fewer He teen took a few doses of starvation, eating nothing but a small pear from Sunday morting till Fight and affections, which his pulse was down to 38; he then out through the food of the head in the some it wo hours after his pulse was up to 50. He had lost some it pounds in this time, and in a week from that time had selected twenty pounds. He has also camped out in the woods and conceines in the fields from one to three nights per week, during the Fall and Witcher, lying in the woods on the show some of the coldest nights—sometimes when the mercury rained from zero upward. When the ground is damp or covered with atow he first spread his rubber cost, then the comforters and a blanket, lies down on one side, pulls the other over him and sleeps soundly till morning. One morning when camped on Codar filli, near Jamaica Flains, on waking up Mr. M. discovered no less then five dogs around him apparently avestigating carefully what was under the clothing, but not daring the started the casing guard off as if their investigations had souddenly discovered to less that their lives depended on the sudde a arrival home of their individual deghips. On another occasion his watch, the hands of whichindicated 6 o'clock, when he tolled up his bed and started for home. He had not preceeded far before he heard a clock strike 4, but if was too has to reamy, so on he walked. Now a bundle on a man's back looks rather aspicious to an unterrified policeman at no early an hour, consequen

ingratitude and inhumanity:

"On the 6th inst., the remains of a man were conveyed to their long resting-place, the last few years of whose life present a singuiar commentary upon some phases of human nature. The deceased was connected with some of the hes families in the Sinte, was liberally educated, graduated as a physician from one of the first colleges in the country and married the daugnter of a wealthy citizen of Boston. Naturally of a free and generous disposition, and fond of good living, he citizen of some many property, and some eight years since went to California four the purpose of betiering his condition. While he was absent his wife's father died, leaving her a handsome property, the income of which has enabled her to live with case and eigenos in Beacon street, but upon her hasband's return from his uniscortal trip, his refused to live with him, expressing no other reason than his misorranes in business. He was subsequently stateded with inflammatory rhoundlem and tasks to the hospital; but his case proving incurable, and having no means of support, he was removed to the island as a purper. Through the exertions of his mother, however, who is in her cighiedla year, he was brought back to the chapital; but his case proving incurable, and having no means of support, he was removed to the island as a purper. Through the exertions of his mother, however, who is in her cighiedla year, he was brought back to the first of they and taken care of by herwith what assistance the charitably-disposal have reade sed—unwith what assistance the charitably-disposal have reade sed—unwith what assistance the obstatably-disposal have reade sed—unwith what assistance the obstatably-disposal have reade sed—unwith what assistance the charitably-disposal have reade sed—unwith what assistance to charitably-disposal have reade sed—unwith what assistance to charitably-disposal have reade sed—unwith what assistance to charitably disposal have reade sed—unwith what assistance to charitably disposal have reade sed—unwith wh ingratitude and inhumanity:

-The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts will be opened at its galleries, in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 22d of April, and will continue open until the mid-die of June. Works intended for exhibition must be sent before the 6th of April. Messrs. P. F. Rothermel. G. W. Conarroe, W. E. Winner, and E. Moran, are the Committee of Academicians for the season, and Mr. Menger of No. 12 Dey streat, is the New-York agent for receiving and forwarding on behalf of the Pennsylvania Academy.

LARGE FIRE AT DUNDT.T.—On the 98th ult. more than fifty buildings were, burned at Dundes, N. Y., including the Baptist (hurch, two taverus, and three stores. Loss from \$10',000 to \$150,000, with very little insurance.